

9302294
B-4507

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: B-2297
512-516 W. Fayette St. & 102-106 Diamond St., Baltimore, MD
(Diamond Alley)

Survey Number: B-2297

Project: UMBC acquisition & demolition for parking/law center Agency: UMBC

Site visit by MHT Staff: no X yes Name W. Pencek & E. Hannold Date 09/01/93

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: X A B X C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The six houses on Fayette Street and Diamond Alley are significant as rare survivors of the earlier 19th century residential and commercial neighborhood which existed in this area just south of Lexington Market and are among the few residential buildings from this very early period remaining in downtown Baltimore. As a group they represent the range of housing available to working class and middle class residents in early 19th century Baltimore and provide an important social and architectural document of the period. Their significance is further enhanced by being part of a larger district. Together with the Poe School, Westminster Church, 502 West Fayette Street, 510 West Fayette Street, they form a cohesive grouping of 19th century buildings capable of conveying a unique sense of time and place.

- | | |
|--------|--------------------------------|
| B-2298 | 514 W. Fayette St. |
| B-2299 | 516 W. Fayette St. |
| B-2300 | 102 Diamond Alley (Demolished) |
| B-2301 | 104 Diamond Alley (Demolished) |
| B-4507 | 106 Diamond Alley (Demolished) |
| B-4515 | 512 W. Fayette St. |

← 11/6/09 BJS

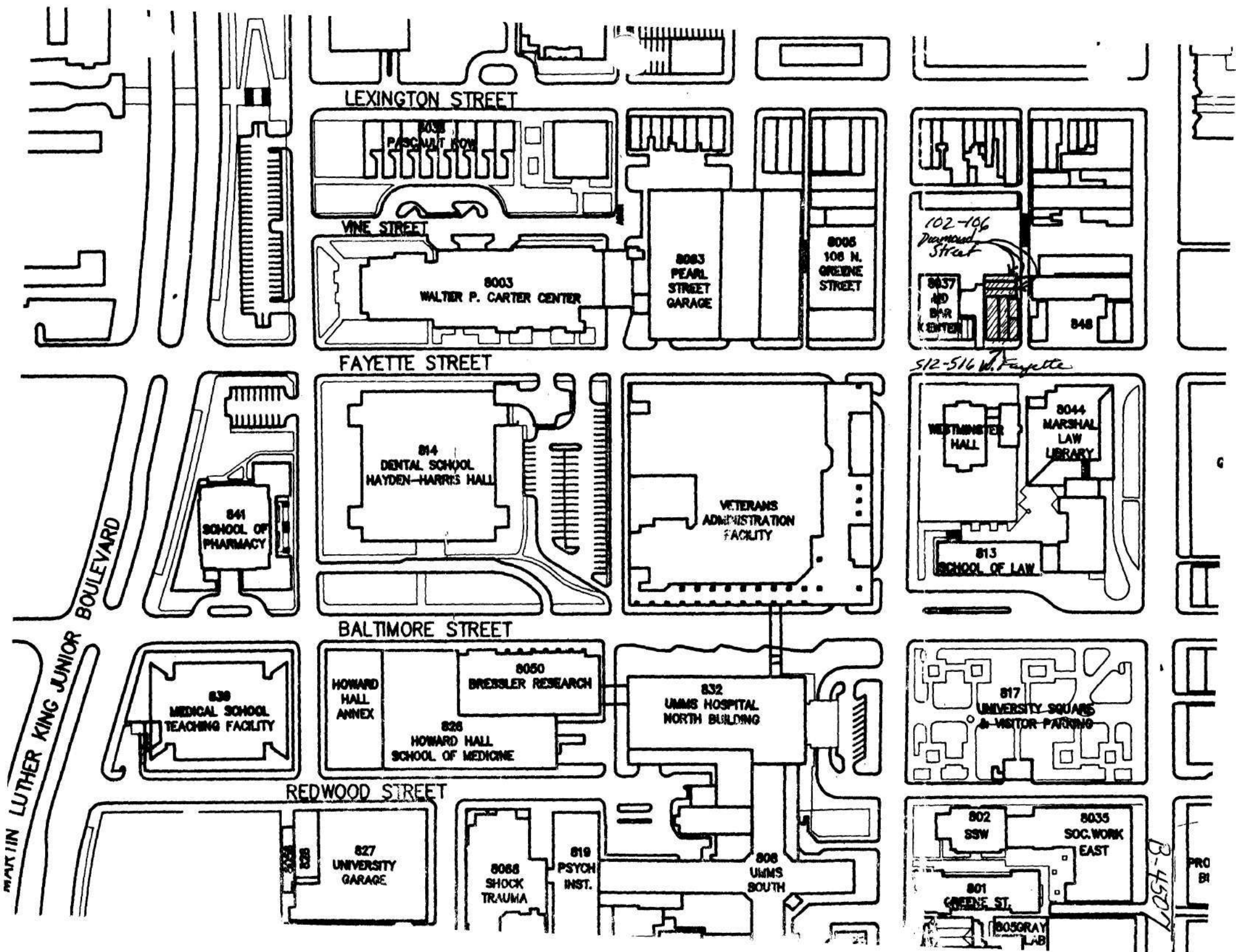
Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project file, 1980 MHT Survey of UMBC for BPW

Prepared by: Ellen Cox

Elizabeth Hannold November 4, 1993
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: X yes no not applicable
[Signature] 11-9-93
Reviewer, NR program Date

gmg



Demolished

B-4507
106 Diamond Alley
Baltimore, Maryland

Capsule Summary

The dwelling at 106 Diamond Alley is one of a continuous row of attached houses which survive from a larger block of buildings constructed between 1842 and 1847 as a speculative venture by Charles Shipley. Number 106 is the least altered of the three buildings in the group. It stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories high above a raised basement. The two-bay-wide east facade is laid in common bond. The facade openings have splayed brick lintels; a four-light transom surmounts the entrance, and the large six-over-six sash window has a beaded frame and plain wooden sill. The two second-story windows are aligned above the ground-floor openings, and are detailed identically. The facade is capped by a two-course corbeled brick cornice. A single dormer is centered in the east slope of the gable roof, lighting the half-story. The interior retains its original plan and finishes to a significant extent. In plan, the house has two approximately equal-sized rooms, one behind the other, on each floor. Each room is heated by a fireplace, and has a closet flanking the chimney breast. A considerable amount of decorative detailing remains intact. Doors have flat-fielded panels, and are framed with stepped and beaded architraves; fireplaces are fitted with simple late Greek Revival mantels, with flat pilasters resting on plinth blocks supporting a plain frieze and shelf. The basement originally held the kitchen; a large cooking fireplace is located against the south wall below the rear parlor. Light was provided to this space through a narrow areaway across the rear elevation.

The house at 106 Diamond Alley is significant as an example of a type of attached dwelling commonly constructed in Baltimore during the 1840s. Houses of this type are associated with speculative construction in an expanding rental real estate market during a period when immigration and other forces stimulated rapid growth in the city's working-class population.

B-4507
106 Diamond Street
Baltimore, Maryland

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Agricultural-
Industrial Transition, 1815-1870

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture,
Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Type: Architecture: standing structure

Category: Building

Historic Environment: dense urban development

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): domestic

Known Design Source: unknown

**Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

Survey No. B-4507

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No. DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

Demolished

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic 106 Diamond Street

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 106 Diamond Alley n/a not for publication

city, town Baltimore vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county independent city

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name University of Maryland at Baltimore

street & number 513 West Lombard Street telephone no.: (410) 706-7830

city, town Baltimore state and zip code MD 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Courthouse liber

street & number folio

city, town Baltimore state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title n/a

date ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. B-4507

Condition

☐ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☒ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☒ original site

☐ moved

date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

See Continuation Sheet 7.1

8. Significance

Survey No. B-4507

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates ca. 1842-47 Builder/Architect unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

See Continuation Sheet 8.1

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. B-4507

See Continuation Sheet 9.1

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one acreQuadrangle name Baltimore East, MDQuadrangle scale 1:24000UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting		Northing			
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting		Northing			
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated property comprises the single city lot upon which the resource stands, measuring 11' wide by 48' deep, referenced in the property records of Baltimore City as Ward 4, Section 7, Block 617, Lot 43

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Peter E. Kurtze, Architectural Historian

organization

date December 7, 1994street & number 109 Brandon Roadtelephone (410) 296-7538city or town Baltimorestate MD 21212

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: ~~Maryland Historical Trust~~
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCO
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
410-7550

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106 Diamond Alley
Baltimore, Maryland

Continuation Sheet 7.1

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 1

The dwelling at 106 Diamond Alley is one of a continuous row of attached houses which survive from a larger block of buildings constructed between 1842 and 1847 as a speculative venture by Charles Shipley. Diamond Alley, known as Market Lane in the early nineteenth century, runs north-south parallel to Greene and Paca streets subdividing the block between Lexington and Fayette streets. The three surviving buildings, numbers 102-104-106, are located on the west side of the alley, facing east; they are bounded on the north by a vacant lot, on the west by the Maryland Bar Center (former Male Grammar School No. 1), and on the south by a group of similar houses fronting on West Fayette Street. Evidence of plaster, joist pockets, and flues on the north gable end of number 106, the northernmost unit in the group, indicates that the row formerly continued into the present vacant lot to the north. Across the alley is a multi-story brick commercial building dating from the early twentieth century.

Number 106 is the least altered of the three buildings in the group. It stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories high above a raised basement. The two-bay-wide east facade is laid in common bond. At the basement level, a stairwell originally ran down from street level to an entrance in the northern bay; the entrance has been blocked and the stairwell filled. A nearly-square window opening (blocked) occurs in the southern bay. The ground floor has an entrance in the northern bay, reached by a flight of (twentieth-century) steel steps, and a window in the southern bay. These openings have splayed brick lintels; a four-light transom surmounts the entrance, and the large six-over-six sash window has a beaded frame and plain wooden sill. The two second-story windows are aligned above the ground-floor openings, and are detailed identically. The facade is capped by a two-course corbeled brick cornice. A single dormer is centered in the east slope of the gable roof, lighting the half-story. The west (rear) elevation is similar, with a door in the northern bay on the ground floor, a window in the southern bay, two window openings on the second story (the southern bay has been altered to a door), a two-course corbeled cornice, and a gabled dormer. This elevation is laid in five-course bond; openings are headed with splayed brick lintels, and windows are detailed as on the east facade. A pair of interior chimney stacks rise from the south wall.

The interior retains its original plan and finishes to a significant extent. In plan, the house has two approximately

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106 Diamond Alley
Baltimore, Maryland

Continuation Sheet 7.2

equal-sized rooms, one behind the other, on each floor. On the ground floor, the entrance opens into a front parlor, lighted by the east facade window, with a fireplace centered on the south wall, flanked by a closet to the west. This fireplace is framed with a mantel comprising flat pilasters resting on plinth blocks, supporting a plain frieze with an ogee bed mold (the shelf is missing). The closet door is missing; its frame has a simple bead at the jamb edge. Window architraves were visible throughout the building appear to be treated with similar beaded trim. There is a plain 2-1/2" baseboard. A broad opening in the partition wall is framed with a narrow (2-1/4") molding, comprising a stepped backband and large bead; hinge mortises indicate that this opening once was closed by double doors, now missing. It leads into the rear parlor, which has a fireplace centered on the south wall, flanked by a winder stair on the east and an alcove on the west which probably originally held a closet like that in the front parlor. The door enclosing the stair to the second floor has flat-fielded panels, with a large squarish panel below the lock rail and three rectangular panels above. (The door is missing from the stair to the basement.) A window in the south bay of the west wall lights the rear parlor, and a transomed doorway in the north bay leads out to the small back yard. Most of the original finishes, including ceiling, wall plaster, mantel, and closet have been removed from the rear parlor, apparently through advanced deterioration. This is most pronounced in the southwest corner of the building, where the roof has failed and the floors have collapsed on each level. Ceiling joists visible on the ground floor run from side to side, parallel with the facade.

The stair rises to a short, narrow transverse passage bisecting the second floor. On this level, the front room has a fireplace centered on the south wall, with a closet to the west. In the rear room, the fireplace is flanked on the east by the stair, and on the west by a closet. Each room was lighted by two windows; the window in the southern bay of the west wall has been altered to a doorway which served a no longer extant second-story porch or gallery. A considerable amount of decorative detailing remains intact on this level. The doors to each room have six flat-fielded panels, and are framed with the same stepped and beaded molding which trims the opening between the first-floor parlors. The closet in the front room retains its door, which is paneled in a manner similar to the door to the stair enclosure on the first floor. Both rooms have simple late Greek Revival mantels, with flat pilasters resting on plinth blocks supporting a plain frieze below an undecorated shelf. Ceiling joists on this level run from front to back, perpendicular to the facade; they

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Baltimore, Maryland

Continuation Sheet 7.3

measure approximately 3-1/2" by 7" in section, and are spaced 1'-8" on center.

At the north end of the second-floor passage, a winder stair rises to the garret. This area apparently served as living space, as it was fully plastered and trimmed with plain baseboards. The ghost of a partition--probably constructed of vertical boards--and threshold survive to indicate that this space formerly was divided into two rooms, each lighted by a dormer window. The east room--the larger of the two--has evidence of a stove flue in the southeast corner. Plaster was applied to circular-sawn lath, secured with mature machine nails. The roof is framed with common rafters, spaced two feet on center, mitered at the peak and braced by collars; lath and plaster applied to the underside of the collars forms the ceiling, which is 7' in height. The rafters are vertical-sawn, approximately 4" wide, tapering in vertical section from 9" at the foot to 3" at the peak; their feet are notched over a 1" by 6" plate. Collars measure 1" by 8". The roof is covered with composition material, over an early covering of wood shingles which are secured to irregularly spaced board nailers varying from 4 to 7 inches in width.

The west side of the basement originally held the kitchen; a large cooking fireplace is located against the south wall below the rear parlor. Light was provided to this space through two approximately-square windows in the west wall, giving onto a narrow (2'-5" wide) areaway across the west elevation. The east side of the basement may have served as a storage area; evidence of shelving occurs between the brick piers on the south wall which support the first-floor hearth. Despite severe deterioration, the basement retains evidence of an early wall finish of rough plaster. Ceiling joists in the basement run from side to side. Joists in the east side of the basement retain evidence of early whitewash, indicating that the ceiling was left open in this area; this treatment is not apparent in the kitchen, and some of the joists in the kitchen area bear lath marks, indicating that the ceiling was plastered in this space at an early date. The ghost of a wide shelf appears above the kitchen fireplace.

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106 Diamond Alley
Baltimore, Maryland

Continuation Sheet 8.1

Significance Summary

The house at 106 Diamond Alley is significant as an example of a type of attached dwelling commonly constructed in Baltimore during the 1840s. Houses of this type are associated with speculative construction in an expanding rental real estate market during a period when immigration and other forces stimulated rapid growth in the city's working-class population. 106 Diamond Alley is an outstanding example of the type, having remained essentially unaltered since its construction. Characteristic features include a height of 2½ stories with a gable roof and dormers, and a narrow plan with two rooms on each floor--one behind the other--separated by a tight winder stair. The kitchen originally was located in a raised basement. Exterior decorative detailing is limited to a corbeled brick cornice; the interior is finished with simple, Classical-influenced trim.

History and Support

The house at 106 Diamond Alley is part of a larger row of buildings which were probably constructed between 1842 and 1847 as a speculative venture by Charles Shipley.¹ Shipley had leased a large parcel fronting on Greene Street in 1842 from John T. Worthington; the parcel was subdivided in 1847, with individual rents of \$22.00 per lot. The creation of individual ground rents suggests that the buildings were in place by that date.

For additional contextual information, please refer to the statement of historic context which is appended to this inventory form.

¹ Previous inventory documentation asserts that the Diamond Alley properties were constructed for George Howard, son of John Eager Howard, Baltimore's largest landowner in the early 1840s, but available documentary evidence does not support this association.

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106 Diamond Alley
Baltimore, Maryland

Continuation Sheet 9.1

Major Bibliographical References

Baltimore City Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties B-2297, 512-516 W. Fayette St. & 102 Diamond Alley; B-2298, 514 W. Fayette St.; B-2299, 518 W. Fayette St.; B-2300, 102 Diamond Street; B-2301, 104 Diamond Street, 1976; on file at Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

Coxe, Ellen K. and Orlando Ridout V, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties B-3586, Daniel Robinson-George Hildebrand House [117 Diamond Alley] and B-3587, Daniel Robinson-Lewis Linker House [119 Diamond Alley], December 1979; on file at Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

Hayward, Mary Ellen, "Urban Vernacular Architecture in Nineteenth-Century Baltimore." Winterthur Portfolio, Vol. 16, No. 1, Spring 1981, pp. 33-63.

Olson, Sherry H. Baltimore: The Building of an American City. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1980.

Historic Context

102-104-106 Diamond Alley

The rowhouses at 102-104-106 Diamond Alley exemplify a type of dwelling associated with rapid population growth in Baltimore during the 1830s and 1840s.

Baltimore's population grew rapidly in the early 19th century, creating a strong demand for working class housing. By 1800 the city ranked third in the nation in population, larger than Boston and Charleston,¹ and investors began to respond to the opportunity by initiating speculative rowhouse development. Spurred by maritime commerce, Baltimore's population increased by 20,000 per decade from 1790 to 1830;² in the decade of the 1830s, industrial development and immigration more than tripled this already-substantial rate of growth, adding 67,000 new inhabitants to the city. Rowhouse neighborhoods developed rapidly to accommodate these primarily working-class families. Their locations tended to be distinct from the established middle- and upper-class neighborhoods, and near places of employment. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, workers' housing was concentrated in areas close to the commercial and industrial focus of the Inner Harbor such as Fell's Point, Canton, and Federal Hill. In the second quarter of the 19th century, new working-class neighborhoods grew around the city's expanding downtown area and close to the new industrial employers such as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yards in West Baltimore.

The typical working-class house of the period was 2½ stories high with a steeply-pitched gable roof and a gabled dormer on each slope. The narrow two-bay-wide facade measured 11' to 15' wide. The interior was organized in a two-room plan, one room behind the other; the front room functioned as the parlor, with a dining room to the rear. A winder stair rose from the dining room. The kitchen was located in a narrow back building, or, less commonly, in the basement. The proportions and modest detailing of the facade reflected Federal influence, with a rectangular transom over the entrance, wood lintels or brick arches above facade openings, and a corbeled brick cornice. This form first appeared in the early years of the 19th century, and persisted through the 1840s; most of the surviving houses of this type in the city's working-class neighborhoods were built between c. 1835 and 1845.³

The population boom of the 1830s fueled a corresponding upsurge in residential construction. In some cases, owner-occupants contracted for houses of this type, but speculative building became increasingly common. Participants in this enterprise included small-scale builders, who might construct one or two houses at a time for resale; in addition, large-scale real estate developers had begun operating by this time, constructing entire rows or blocks of 2½-story, two-bay rowhouses for rental or for sale to owner-occupants or to absentee landlords.

In their scale, form, style, and location on a narrow secondary street, the Diamond Alley houses are related to a later type of 2½-story, two-bay, gable-roofed "alley houses" which appeared in the 1850s and 1860s.⁴ However, an important distinction must be drawn between the Diamond Alley houses and the later type. While the "alley houses" of the 1850s and 1860s were intended for the city's poorest classes, including recently-arrived immigrants and (later) free blacks, 102-104-106 Diamond Alley and their counterparts at 117-119⁵ accommodated tradesmen, artisans, and shopkeepers, some of whom appear to have achieved the status of landlord. The historic name of the street may itself offer insight into its importance: known in the early 19th century as Market Lane, the thoroughfare had been renamed Diamond Street by the 1840s, an appellation it retained through the century, having been downgraded to "alley" rank only relatively recently.

Notes:

1. Mary Ellen Hayward, "Urban Vernacular Architecture in Nineteenth-Century Baltimore," Winterthur Portfolio, Vol. 16, No. 1, Spring 1981, p. 35.

2. Ibid.

3. Hayward, p. 43.

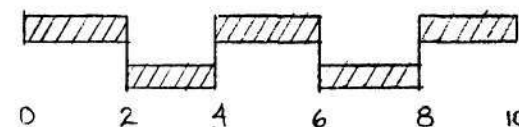
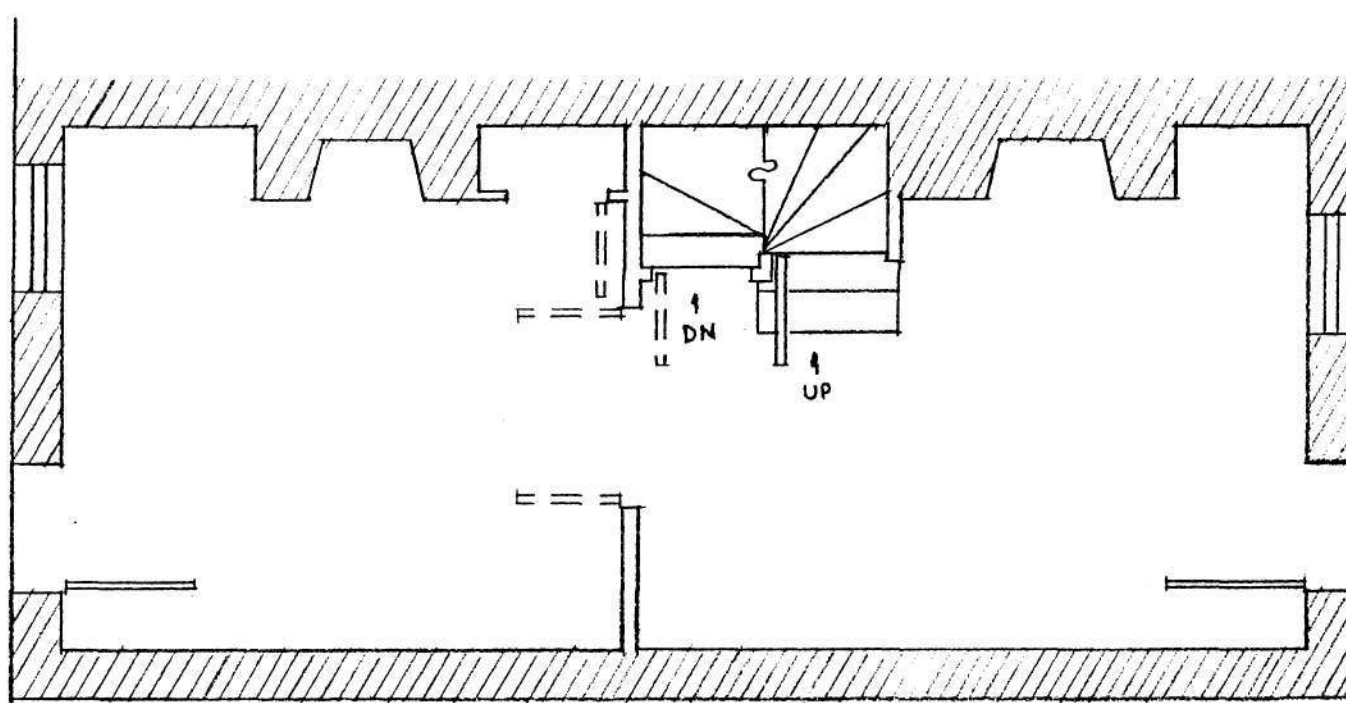
4. see Hayward, p. 63.

5. see Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms B-3586, 117 Diamond Alley, and B-3587, 119 Diamond Alley, prepared by Orlando Ridout V and Ellen K. Coxe, December 1979, on file at the Maryland Historical Trust.

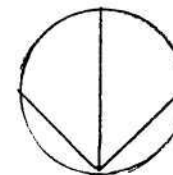
Chain of Title 106 Diamond Alley	
Deed Liber SEB 3664, folio 89 April 29, 1993	Samuel D. Porpora and Dolores V. Porpora to State of Maryland (UMAB)
Deed Liber SEB 3548, folio 164 December 18, 1992	Samuel D. Porpora to Samuel D. Porpora and Dolores V. Porpora
Trustee's Deed Liber SEB 3548, folio 159 December 16, 1992	William Douglas White, trustee in case of James R. McGuirl and Marlene C. McGuirl [Ch. 7 bankruptcy] to Samuel D. Porpora \$6,000.00
Assignment [leasehold] Liber WA 3730, folio 26 March 1, 1979	Gerald Diaz, et al. to James F. McGuirl and Marlene C. McGuirl
Deed Liber SEB 433, folio 534 January 31, 1985	Mildred R. Merowitz Hecht et al. [estate of Harry Merowitz] to James F. McGuirl and Marlene C. McGuirl \$366.00
Deed Liber MLP 6698, folio 49 January 22, 1945	Helen Bond Crane to Harry Merowitz
Deed Liber SCL 2588, folio 290 May 25, 1910	Claris Crane et al. to Helen Bond Crane
Deed Liber SCL 2543, folio 49 November 22, 1909	Claris Crane, administratrix of the estate of Clara M. Crane to Edith Campbell Crane, Claris Crane, Laura M. Crane Whitfield and Helen Bond Crane
Deed Liber RO 2221, folio 318 March 23, 1906	George H. Merryman, administrator of the estate of Ellen C. Merryman to Clara M. Crane

Deed Liber AM 253, folio 420 June 4, 1864	Samuel Burns and George F. Sloan, copartners trading under the style and firm of Burns and Sloan to Ellen C. Merryman \$314.28
Deed of assignment Liber AWB 463, folio 43 July 28, 1851	Charles Shipley to Burns & Sloan \$366.66 Subject to estate and term of years granted to Hartzog and with benefit of said reserved rent
Sublease Liber AWB 377, folio 322 March 17, 1847	Charles Shipley and John Tudor to George Hartzog terms: 99 years at an annual rent of \$22.00, payable in two equal installments on the first day of April and October
Lease Liber TK 315/447 January 12, 1842	John T. Worthington and Mary G. Worthington to Charles Shipley transaction refers to a larger lot fronting on Greene Street, of which the subject property is a part. Terms: 99 years at an annual rent of \$150.00. The whole of which rent was charged on that portion of said lot extending East 100 feet from Greene Street by virtue of a sublease from Charles Shipley to George S. Sloane [sic]; see Liber AWB 409, folio 446, March 13, 1849.

DIAMOND ALLEY



SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



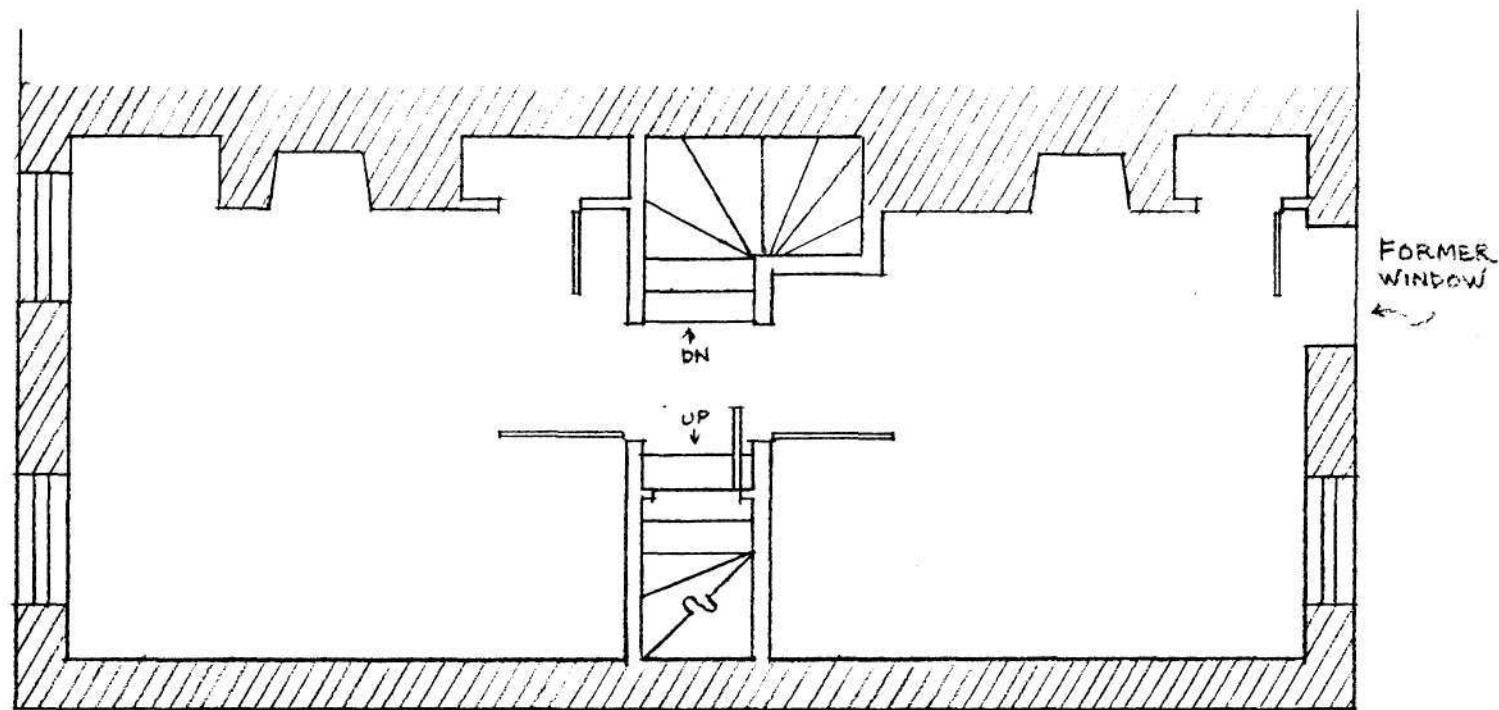
PETER E. KURTZE

106 DIAMOND ALLEY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

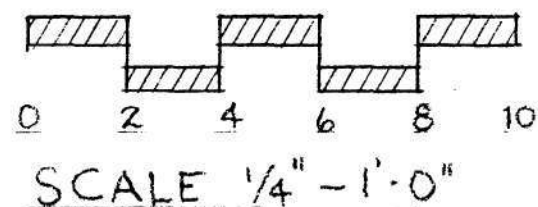
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DECEMBER 7, 1994

B-4507



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



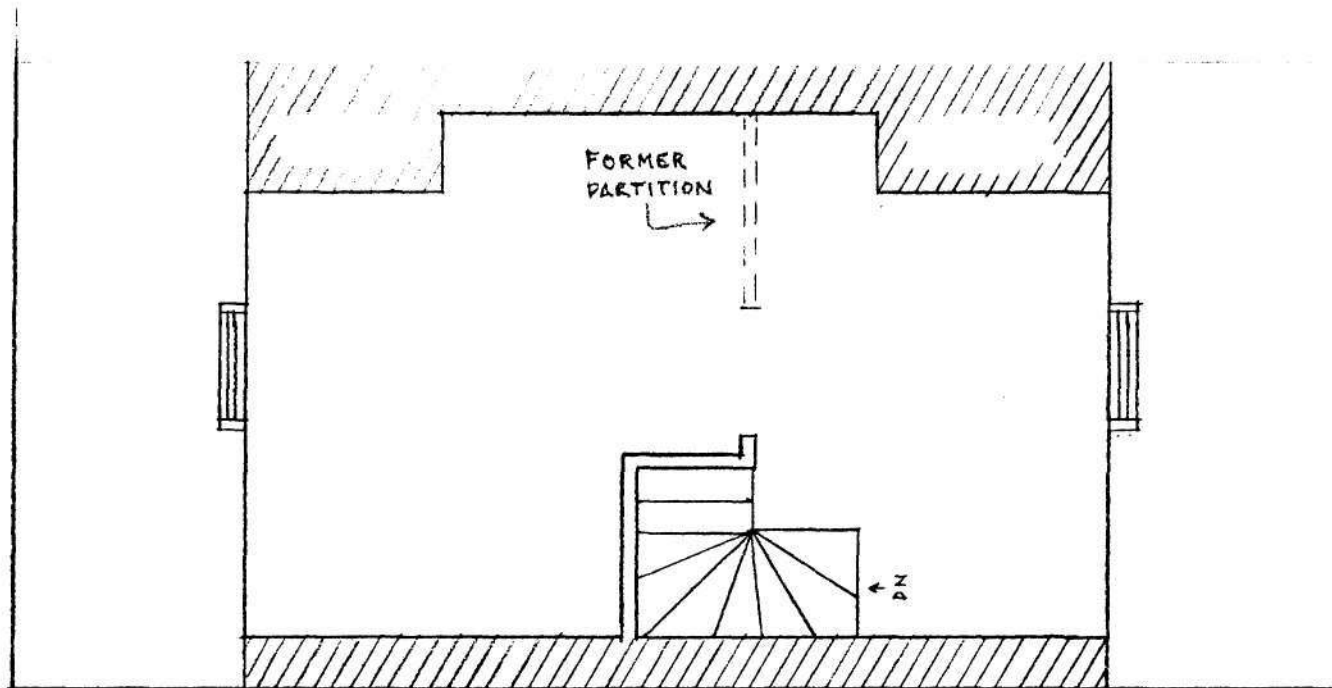
PETER E. KURTZE

B-4507

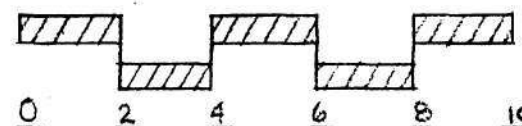
106 DIAMOND ALLEY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

DECEMBER 7, 1974

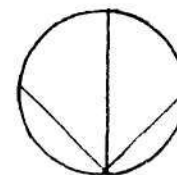
B-4507



HALF-STORY PLAN



SCALE 1/4" - 1' 0"



PETER E. KURTZE

106 DIAMOND ALLEY

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

DECEMBER 7, 1994

B-4507

B-4507



B-4507
106 Diamond Alley
Baltimore (city), MD
USGS Baltimore Fast, MD
Quadrangle

17°30"
→

520 000
FEET

MIDDLE
BRANCH

Winans
Cove

Whetstone
Pt

Light
Fort McHenry
Fort



B-4507

106 DIAMOND ALLEY

BALTIMORE, MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

VIEW FROM N.E.



B-4507

106 DIAMOND ALLEY

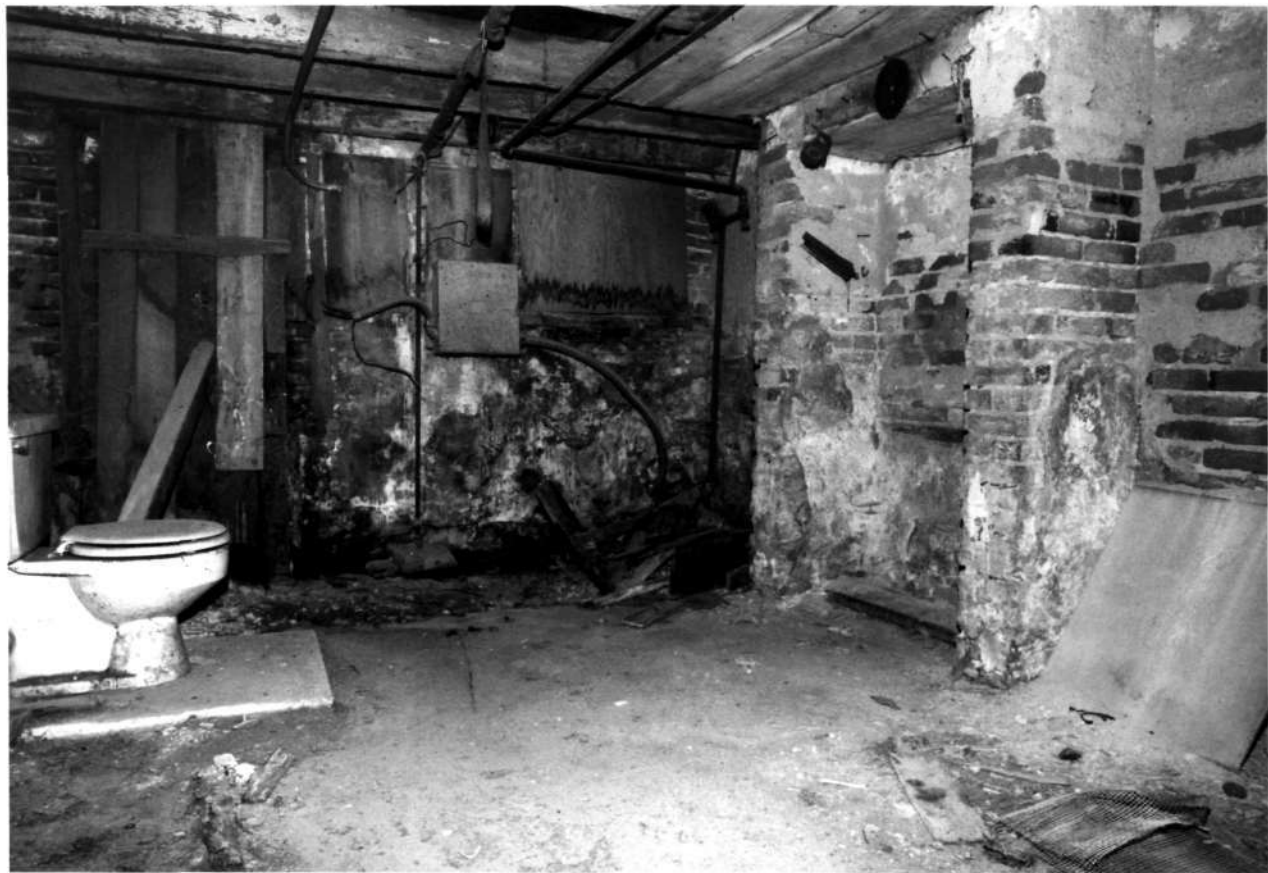
BALTIMORE, MD

PETER F. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

REAR (WEST) ELEVATION

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK



B-4507

106 DIAMOND ALLEY

BALTIMORE, MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

BASEMENT

CAMERA FACING S.E.



B-4507

B-2301

B-2300

106-104-102 DIAMOND ALLEY
BALTIMORE, MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

CAMERA FACING S.W.

4
- 106 AT RIGHT



B-4507

106 DIAMOND ALLEY

BALTIMORE, MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM

CAMERA FACING S.E.



B-4507

106 DIAMOND ALLEY

BALTIMORE, MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM

CAMERA FACING S.W.



B-4507

106 DIAMOND ALLEY

BALTIMORE, MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM

MANTEL AND CLOSET (DETAIL)

CAMERA FACING S.



B-4507

106 DIAMOND ALLEY

BALTIMORE, MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, REAR ROOM

CAMERA FACING S.W.



B-4507

106 DIAMOND ALLEY

BALTIMORE, MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

STAIR ENCLOSURE, FIRST FLOOR

CAMERA FACING S.



B-4507

106 DIAMOND ALLEY

BALTIMORE, MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, REAR ROOM

CAMERA FACING S.E.



B-4507

106 DIAMOND ALLEY

BALTIMORE, MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

2ND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM

CAMERA FACING S.W.



B-4507

106 DIAMOND ALLEY

BALTIMORE, MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

2ND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM

MANTEL (REMOVED FROM ORIGINAL
LOCATION)



B-4507

106 DIAMOND ALLEY

BALTIMORE, MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

2ND FLOOR, REAR ROOM

MANTEL (REMOVED FROM ORIGINAL
LOCATION)



B-4507

106 DIAMOND ALLEY

BALTIMORE, MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

BASEMENT (ORIGINAL KITCHEN)

CAMERA FACING S.W.



B-4507

106 DIAMOND ALLEY

BALTIMORE, MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

2ND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM

CLOSET DOOR (DETAIL)



B-4507

106 DIAMOND ALLEY

BALTIMORE, MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

2ND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM

DOOR AND TRIM



B-4507

106 DIAMOND ALLEY

BALTIMORE, MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

GARRET

CAMERA FACING S.W.

SHOWING GHOST OF FORMER
PARTITION AND THRESHOLD



B-4507

106 DIAMOND ALLEY

BALTIMORE, MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 12/94

NEG AT MD SHPO

GARRET

CAMERA FACING N.E.